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TOOL PLANT CONVERTS TO PRECISION INSTRUMENT OUTPUT;
RED TAPE PLAGUES TOOL SUPPLY SYSTEM

PREVIOUSLY MADE SIMPLE TOOLS ONLY -- Pravda, 9 Jun 50

Where at the beginning of the Five-Year Plan simple types of cutting tools such as reamers, mills, drills, and taps were manufactured at the Leningrad Tool Plant, since the second half of last year the plant has completely converted to the production of measuring tools and precision instruments.

At present, precision sliding rules, over 20 types of multimeasuring instruments, six types of gear-cutting instruments, and sorting automatics are being manufactured. The production of precision lever instruments and sensitive lever micrometers, accurate to 1-2 microns, has considerably increased.

Many other examples and figures could be given. Labor productivity has doubled and accumulations have increased considerably. In 1946, they comprised approximately 100,000 rubles; last year, several million rubles.

In only one year, production of dozens of new instruments was perfected; output of micrometers and other instruments increased two or three times. New methods were introduced at the plant such as hardening by high-frequency currents, cementing of parts, and electric-spark hardening of tools with hard alloys. Dozens of machine tools have been converted to high-speed methods of working.

Terent'yev, chief of the chemical laboratory, and his associates have solved a very important technical problem. They have introduced a photochemical method of applying a precision scale on sliding rules. If this problem had not been solved, the production of sliding rules could not have been set up.

Precision casting, including that of scrap metals, has been mastered at the plant.

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HIT CUTTING TOOL SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 6 Jun 50

Standard turning or planer tools are of primary importance not only in metalworking, but in any enterprise, be it a large plant or a small artel. At present, each plant is compelled to manufacture tools from its own resources, that is, to organize a piecemeal type of production within the enterprise.

Is this profitable to the state? Under these conditions, the question of advanced methods and consequently the quality and cost is not discussed. The average price of a cutter with a hard-alloy blade is 4-5 rubles. If cutters are ordered from one of the larger enterprises, a charge of 20-24 rubles per cutter is made. Each enterprise has had to organize its own production of cutters, although it is true, the cost was not very much less.

How much unnecessary capital is spent by industry if one takes into consideration that in Leningrad there are hundreds of enterprises each of which manufactures from 100 to 10,000 of its own cutting tools monthly?

How can an artel manufacture high-quality and durable tools if it not only lacks special furnaces for hardening and soldering high-speed steel blades to tool shanks but must use makeshift hearths or even ordinary blow torches for this purpose? Naturally, the cutter will not last long when made in this haphazard manner.

Such a situation also exists in the manufacture of taps, and even more absurdly, in the manufacture of small-diameter round threading dies. Each automatics section at any enterprise consumes thousands of dies monthly and the manufacture of them even at large plants costs five or six times more than at specialized enterprises. Would it not be more expedient to organize one such enterprise for all of Leningrad? Equipping it would not be particularly difficult since equipment from only two or three machine-building or instrument-building plants need be transferred to it.

Many plants are supplied with tools through a centralized base in Moscow. However, this is a far cry from answering all operating needs of a plant. In such cases, there would seem to be another outlet: to borrow tools which are needed from a neighboring plant. However, under existing supply procedures, this matter is far from simple. If one plant wants to borrow ten drills from another, it must first apply to the Leningrad Office of Glavsbyt, Ministry of Machine-Tool Building USSR. The Glavsbyt Office takes at least 4-5 days to approve the application. Meanwhile, authorization must be obtained from the loaning plant and submitted to the Glavsbyt Office. After 2-3 days, the borrowing plant gets a statement from the Glavsbyt Office and must send the Office power of attorney. The Office then sends the borrowing plant its power of attorney. Only after the above-mentioned statement has been copied under this new power of attorney can the tools be obtained from the loaning plant. All in all, it is faster to get the tools from Moscow than to go through this red tape in Leningrad.

Is it not clear from these examples that the tool-supply system is in urgent need of change?

BEARING PLANT LAGS -- Pravda Vostoka, 29 Jun 50

The Tashkent Ball-Bearing Plant is lagging. The cause can be seen at a glance. The entire plant area is covered with chips and trash through which a transport can hardly push its way. The workers do not have chests in which to keep their tools. Management of tools is not organized. If a

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worker needs a wrench, he spends 2 hours looking for it, and sometimes idles away the entire shift. The situation is similar for cutters. There is no centralized sharpening; the cutters are scattered without any accounting or control.

Advanced methods are talked about but not acted upon.

The plant lags because workers have not been allowed sufficient leeway to apply their initiative; utilization of available productive resources is weak; and the training of skilled personnel is inadequate. This is the fault of the management (Shtilerman, director).

The Party organization and plant committee are not giving these problems sufficient attention. They have done nothing about stirring up competition among workers.

REORGANIZE PRODUCTION; REARRANGE EQUIPMENT FOR CONVEYER LINE -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 27 Jun 50

The Moscow Frezer Plant is operating well as a result of basic reorganization of production. At present, a considerable portion of products are being manufactured by conveyer methods. The majority of machine tools have been converted to high-speed cutting.

With the conversion of production to the conveyer method, machine tools had to be rearranged and a large amount of equipment which was lacking had to be manufactured at the plant. A large number of new instruments, tools, etc., also had to be introduced. All engineers, technicians, designers, technologists and foremen participated in this undertaking.

Foremen played a particularly important role in this matter. Transfer to the conveyer method brought out the need for a new organization of production. Equipment was rearranged into one line according to the order of the technological process. Machine tools were arranged in groups of lathes, milling machines, etc. Foremen were reassigned in conformance with this new arrangement.

A foreman is now responsible for all types of equipment in a group. Where previously he supervised the execution of similar operations only, he is now responsible for all operations in a certain group.

This plant manufactures complex combination tools for the petroleum industry. New types and sizes are being constantly perfected.

The design of a milling cutter for slot milling has been changed as well as the design of an attachment for grinding slots. Two operations can now be performed on one machine which formerly required various types of equipment. The quality of the product has also improved considerably.

PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTION AVAILABLE -- Trud, 21 Jul 50

Additional subscriptions for Stanki i instrument are now available. Price per copy is 8 rubles.

Subscriptions are being accepted at all departments of the Soyuzpechat' (Central Administration for the Dissemination of the Press) -- Advertisement

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MACHINERY PLANT WANTS HELP -- Vechernyaya Moskva, 1 Jun 50

The Moscow Borets Plant requires the following personnel: section chief and foreman for precision casting shop, engineers and technicians in general engineering, ventilation engineer; thermodynamics engineer, welding engineer, norm setter, turners, milling machine operators, drill operators, foundry hands, and chief mechanic (quarters furnished). Apply at Skladochnaya ul. No 6. Telephone: I 1-10-20, extension 1-53, personnel division. Streetcar No 52. -- Advertisement

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